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PROVISIONAL INTELLIGENCE REPORT

FOREIGN RADIOBROADCASTING RECEPTION POTENTIAL
IN ROMANIA

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FOREIGN RADIOBROADCASTING RECEPTION POTENTIAL IN ROMANIA*

Summary

The Communist government of Rumania is engaged in a long-range program designed to enhance effectiveness of radiobroadcasting as an instrument of state. This objective is to be achieved in two ways: (1) by the enlargement of the medium of radiobroadcasting in terms of listener numbers and service areas; and (2) by the imposition of more stringent state control of program availability, perhaps looking ultimately to a "captive audience" condition in which the sole choice of the listener lies between listening or not listening to the state broadcasts. In the meantime, foreign radio-broadcasts in the Rumanian language enter Rumania technically.

The most direct method for ensuring the "captive audience" condition would be the confiscation of all private receivers tunable to foreign "anti-state" programs. For reasons which are not clear, wholesale confiscation has not occurred as yet and foreign reception is still available theoretically to the owners of an estimated 300,000 tunable receivers in Rumania. Instead of direct means, however, indirect methods to prevent the current widespread reception of foreign broadcasts are employed. These include (1) domestic economic pressures on the populace, through radio receiver pricing and taxation; (2) listener intimidation; (3) containment of listening, through wire-diffusion and group listening techniques; (4) jamming of foreign "anti-state" broadcasts; and (5) sporadic confiscation of receivers for "cause."

Rumania provides fair domestic radiobroadcasting transmission coverage on long and medium waves in the southern and western portions of the country. Plans for the installation of transmitters in the northern and eastern portions are being carried forward slowly. As in other Soviet Bloc countries where the transmission and reception bases were inadequate for general coverage when the Communists took over, the main emphasis in Rumania is being placed on the installation of wire-diffusion loudspeaker networks rather than on the private ownership of tunable radio receivers. Since 1951 there has been little or no increase in the number of such receivers (an estimated 300,000) in the hands of the public, whereas the number of loudspeakers has risen from 50,000 to 130,000 by mid-1953. Wire-diffusion serves the twofold purpose of insuring state control of program availability and conservation of equipment for which Rumania must rely upon imports because of insufficient domestic production.

* The bulk of the source material used for this paper reflects the situation in Rumania up to April 1953; however, some material of a later date has been included.

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It is impossible to estimate the extent of listening to foreign broadcasts today. Sufficient evidence is at hand, however, to conclude that some foreign reception takes place despite existing restrictions, limitations, and intimidations. A large percentage of the radio receivers capable of foreign reception are believed to be in the hands of the intelligentsia residing in urban areas. It is likely that those receiver owners who understand non-Soviet Bloc languages do listen to programs in such languages since such programs are seldom jammed.

No evidence has been discovered to suggest that Rumania plans any radical departure from the present base radiobroadcasting system to types (amplitude modulation, frequency modulation, or television) that involve the use of line-of-sight frequencies above 30 megacycles.

Certain foreign broadcasts have been sufficiently effective or diversionary to create enough concern among Rumanian authorities to make them take farreaching, though somewhat indirect, steps to reduce greatly, if not to eliminate, listening to foreign broadcasting by Rumanian nationals.

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I. Transmission Facilities of Foreign Broadcasters to Rumania.

There are approximately 85 weekly program hours being broadcast to Rumania, chiefly in the Rumanian language, from other countries. Of these, $59\frac{1}{2}$ hours are broadcast by countries of the Western world, $16\frac{1}{4}$ hours by the USSR, $1\frac{3}{4}$ hours by Albania, and $12\frac{1}{4}$ hours by Yugoslavia. These are original program hours and do not include rebroadcast hours. Table 1 shows the originating country, total number of weekly program hours, and the number of medium- and short-wave frequencies employed in these transmissions.

Table 1

Reported Foreign Broadcasts into Rumania; Weekly Program Hours, and Number of Frequencies Used 1/ *

January 1953

<u>Originating Country</u>	<u>Weekly Program Hours</u>	<u>Number of Frequencies</u>	
		<u>Short Wave</u>	<u>Medium Wave</u>
USSR	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	2
Albania	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0
Yugoslavia	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	1
UK	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	2
France	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2	0
Italy	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0
Spain	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Vatican City	$\frac{3}{4}$	4	0
Greece	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Turkey	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	0
Israel	1	2	1
VOA	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	17	2
RFE	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	0
Total	85 $\frac{1}{4}$		

* Footnote references in arabic numerals are to sources listed in Appendix F.

A. Radio Free Europe (RFE).

The General Service of RFE transmits 20-1/2 hours of programs per week directed to Rumania. The programs consist of news, news commentary, and music. Most of the programs originate from the RFE studios in Munich, but a few originate in New York and are relayed to the transmitters in Germany by commercial facilities. For the transmission of these programs, 3 transmitters at Biblis, Germany, are employed -- two 50-kilowatt (kw) transmitters on 6,130 and 7,300 kilocycles (kc) and a 10-kw transmitter on 5,970 kc. 2/

B. Voice of America (VOA).

VOA has 26 transmitters in the European service. Sixteen of these are located in the Eastern US. The 10 remaining are at Munich, Germany; Salonika, Greece; Tangier, North Africa; and Wooferton, England. 3/

VOA originates 5-1/4 hours weekly of programs directed to Rumania. Most of these programs originate in New York, but some news programs originate from VOA's Munich Radio Center. These programs are transmitted simultaneously from the US and from appropriate relay points in Europe on from 8 to 10 short-wave and 1 medium-wave frequency. Repeats of the original programs on both short- and medium-wave frequencies from points in Europe increase broadcasting time to Rumania to 24-1/2 hours weekly.* 4/

25X6A

D. Other Western Broadcasters.

Seven other non-Communist countries broadcast a total of 16-3/4 weekly program hours to Rumania. These are France, Italy, Spain, Vatican City, Greece, Turkey, and Israel. All employ short-wave frequencies for these broadcasts, and, additionally, Israel employs one medium-wave frequency. News is the primary feature of these programs. Weekly program hours and numbers of frequencies employed, by country, are shown in Table 1.

* Details of VOA's program schedule to Rumania are contained in Appendix A.

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E. Foreign Communist Broadcasters.

Both the USSR and Albania broadcast programs to Rumania. The USSR employs 7 short-wave frequencies and 2 medium-wave frequencies for the transmission of 16½ weekly program hours. Albania employs 2 short-wave frequencies for the transmission of 1 3/4 weekly program hours. The programs originated by the USSR are composed chiefly of news, comments, and features. Albania transmits a daily 15-minute newscast.

Yugoslavia employs 4 short-wave frequencies and 1 medium-wave frequency in broadcasting 12½ weekly program hours to Rumania. These programs consist chiefly of news and commentaries.

Of the total 85½ hours weekly of foreign broadcasts to Rumania, the countries (including Yugoslavia) transmit 54 3/4 hours and the Soviet Bloc, 18½ hours.

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II. Rumanian Broadcasting System.

A. Organization.

All telecommunications facilities are owned and operated by the Rumanian government, with the exception of the clandestine international broadcasting stations allegedly located near Bucharest, which are believed to be controlled by the Greek Communist Party (KKE) in Exile and by the Cominform. The precise relationship of these organizations, in the capacity of operating agencies of broadcasting facilities, with the Rumanian government is not known.

Radiobroadcasting is controlled by the Committee for Radiofication and Radiobroadcasting, which functions directly under the Council of Ministers. The radiobroadcasting stations are operated by the Rumanian Broadcasting Company, a state-owned company directed by the Committee. All important positions in the company are filled by Communist Party members. The Ministry of Information also exercises partial control over the company. 7/

For a short period after World War II, there were two organizations in the field of radiobroadcasting in Rumania, both under varying degrees of Communist Party control. The Romana Libera Party operated a short-wave broadcasting station in Bucharest while the Communist government controlled the rest of the stations. These Communist organizations were engaged in a broadcasting "war" with each other until 1947, when the State assumed full authority over radiobroadcasting. 8/

Since September 1951, the Ministry of the Post and Telecommunications has been responsible for the installation, maintenance, and technical operation of radiofication* centers. ** At the local level, the executive committees of the People's Councils have responsibility, under instruction from both the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications and the Committee for Radiofication and Radiobroadcasting, for the proper working of the radiofication centers; and the Communist Party organizations have responsibility for programming, through an editors' committee. In communities where there are local newspapers, the editor of the newspaper is designated as the responsible person of the editors' committee. 9/

* Radiofikatsiya (radiofication) is a general Russian term meaning the development of radio on the consumer side, thus including the manufacture and distribution of radio sets and loudspeakers as well as the organization of listening.

** These are equivalent to wire-diffusion centers which transmit locally-generated programs and relay programs received by wire or radio to numerous loudspeakers over special wire lines.

B. Transmitting Facilities.

Before World War II, Rumanian broadcast-transmission facilities did not serve the entire country adequately. A long-wave 150-kw station at Orasul Stalin (Brasov) was built by Marconi in 1936. In 1940, 1 medium-wave station on 823 kc and 1 experimental short-wave station were reported in operation at Bucharest. 10/ A medium-wave, 20-kw station was added at Timisoara in 1942; in 1946, a 5-kw medium-wave station was built at Tancabesti, near Bucharest; in 1948, a 150-kw medium-wave unit furnished and installed by the USSR was added at Tancabesti. In May 1951 a second medium-wave, 50-kw transmitter was placed in service at Timisoara. One 20-kw medium-wave transmitter went into service at Craiova in November 1951 and another at Oradea Mare in December 1952. These facilities should give reasonable coverage to the western and southern portions of Rumania. 11/

International broadcasting is conducted on 3 short-wave transmitters of pre war construction located near Bucharest (Dacia Romania). 12/

The reported locations, frequencies, and power of Rumanian broadcasting facilities are given in Appendix B.

In addition to the Bucharest International Service transmitted on high frequencies, the clandestine stations Radio Free Greece, controlled by the Greek Communist Party in Exile, and Radio Free Yugoslavia, controlled by the Cominform, (also operating on short waves) are believed to be located near Bucharest. Technical observations of the transmission characteristics suggest that the same transmitters are employed by these two stations. Schedules show furthermore, that the two broadcasters have never been on the air at the same time but instead have transmitted in rather close alternation. 13/

Plans further to expand the broadcast transmission base in Rumania indicate that medium-wave transmitting stations are planned or are under construction at Baia-Mare (5-kw), Cluj (20-kw), Focsani (5-kw), and Iasi (10-kw). The old transmitter, Bucharest I, located at Banessa (5-kw), which has been supplanted by the new transmitter at Tancabesti, is to be transferred to Iasi, and two new transmitters (one medium-wave and one long-wave) are reported to be under construction at Funkwerk-Koepenick, East Germany. It is further reported that these transmitters are to be completed during 1953 and that they will be installed in Rumania by personnel of Funkwerk-Koepenick. 14/ These additional installations, taken together with those already in operation, would afford fair geographical coverage over the country on medium waves. 15/

The radiobroadcasting transmitting facilities of Rumania are depicted graphically on an accompanying map. *

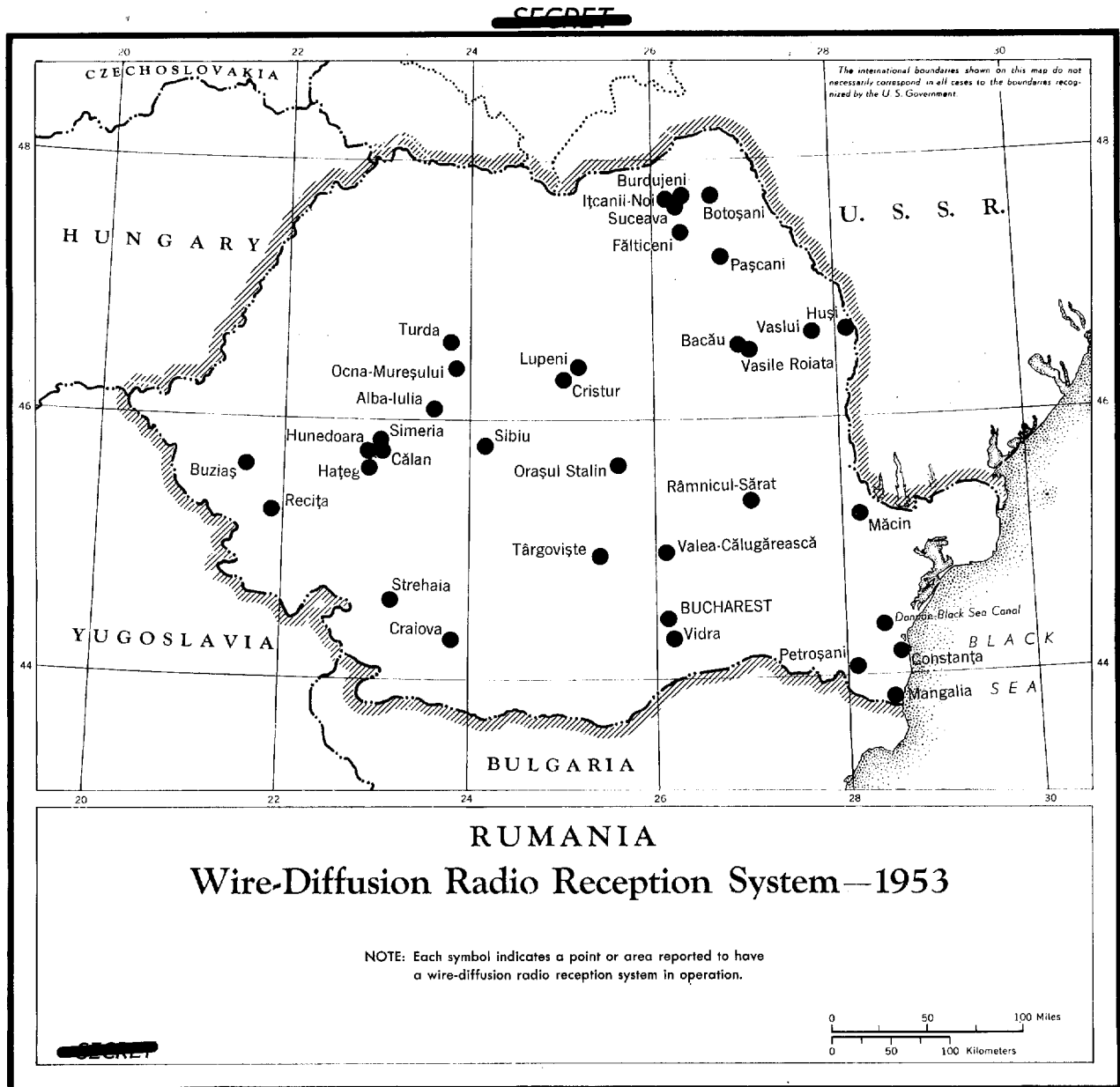
Construction of an elaborate 10-story building, or complex of buildings, called House of Radio and covering an entire city block in Bucharest was begun in 1949. As of March 1953 it was not completed but portions are reported to have been in use as early as 1951. An official government announcement on 8 May 1951 (Radio Day) stated that by 1955 the House of Radio was to have 9 new transmitters and 5 regional studios. ^{16/} House of Radio is believed to be the originating point for most programs for the Rumanian home service and the international service. These studios are connected with the Orasul Stalin long-wave transmitter by an underground cable containing 3 broadcasting and 2 telephone circuits. A second cable connects the Bucharest stations with the transmitters at Tancabesti. This cable contains 4 broadcasting and 3 telephone circuits. ^{17/}

In view of the announcement that the House of Radio is to have 5 regional studios and 9 new transmitters, it appears that the majority of programs addressed to the Rumanian national audience and to the regional audiences will, in time, originate from Bucharest, thereby centralizing the means of control of program content at a single point of origin.

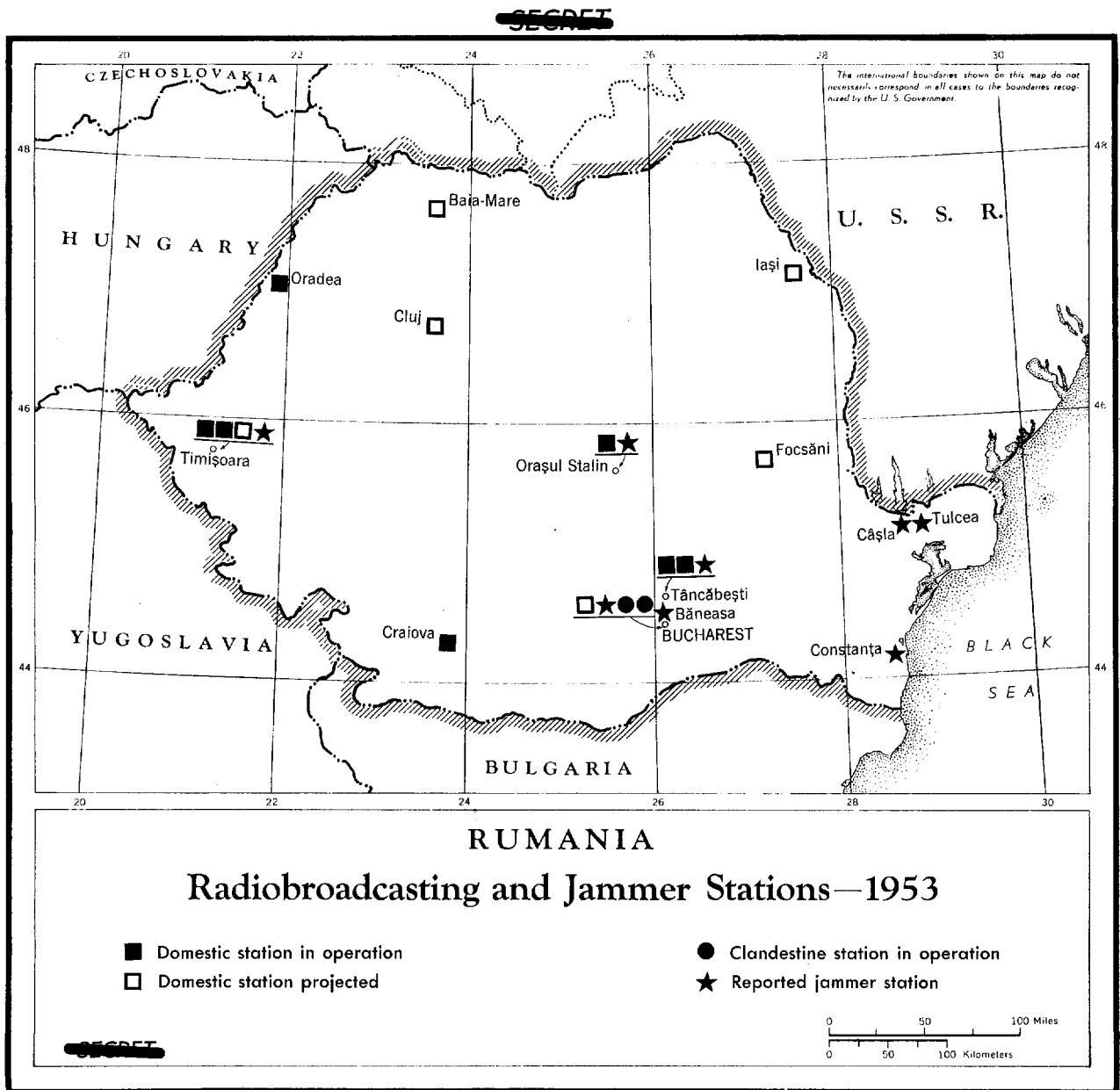
It is probable that these programs will be relayed to at least some of the regional stations by ultra-short-wave transmitters. A beam antenna for ultra-short-wave transmissions is reported to be located on top of the House of Radio in Bucharest, aimed northward. An ultra-short-wave transmitter for the relay of broadcast programs is reported to be under construction on Mt. Castila, near Sinaia, which is the second highest point in the area and is located in the Fagaras Mountains of the Transylvanian Alps. This station is reported to be intended for use as a relay for Timisoara. Another ultra-short-wave broadcast relay transmitter is reported to be under construction in the Apuseni Mountains in the northwestern part of Rumania, although the exact site has not been determined. The installation of a relay station in that area to serve the broadcast transmitter at Oradea and the planned transmitter installations at Cluj and Baia-Mare appears logical however. ^{18/}

It seems doubtful that the wire-line system of Rumania can furnish adequate facilities, qualitatively or quantitatively, to relay the Bucharest-originated programs to the medium-wave broadcast stations, operating and projected, in the western and northwestern areas of the country. Except for the mountainous north-central portion, the telephone wire-line system is

* Following p. 8.

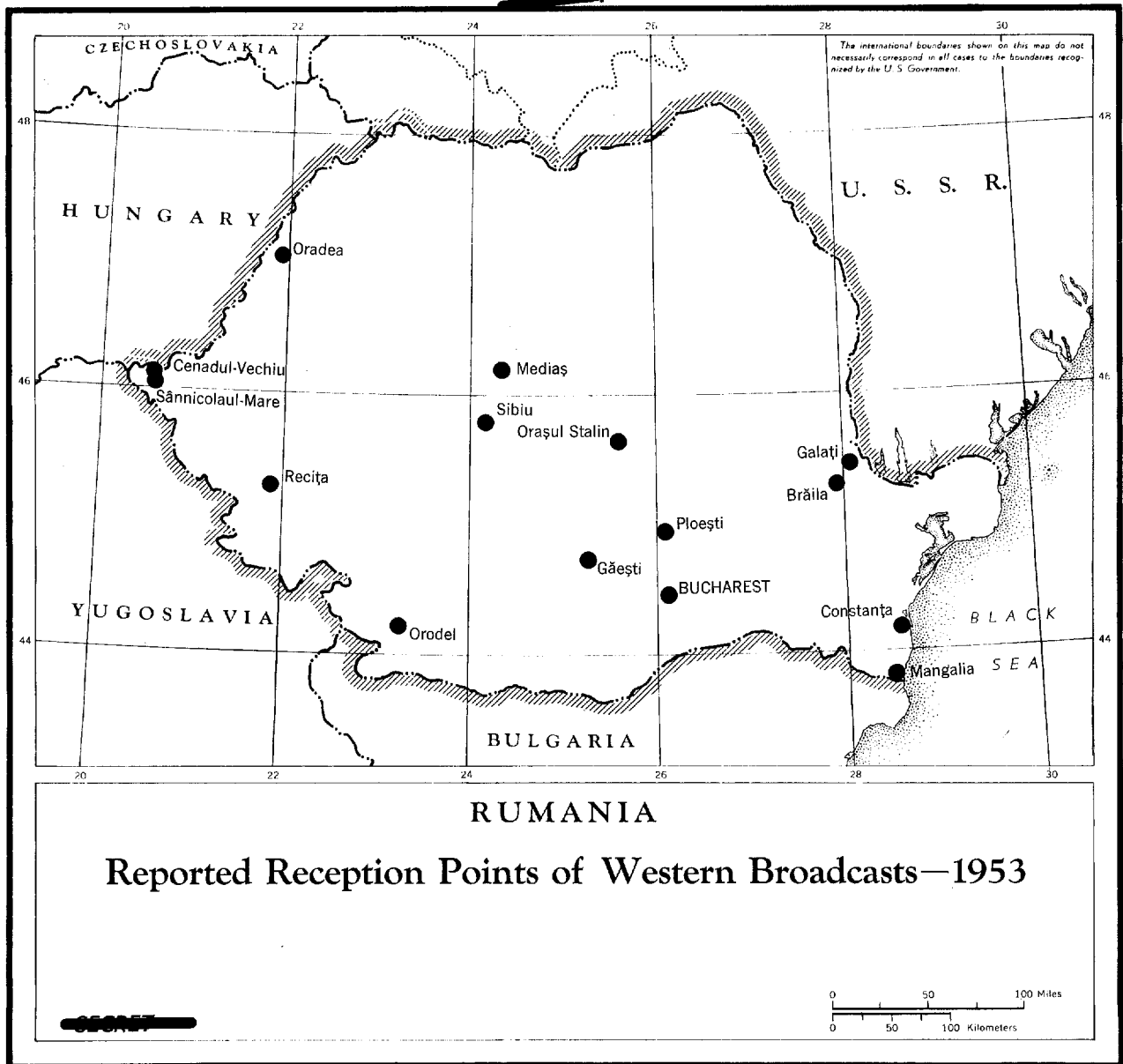


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12870 CIA, 10-53

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12869 CIA, 10-53

spread throughout Rumania from the key city of Bucharest. Traffic capacity is greatest in the industrial southern and eastern parts of the country where there is considerable installation of underground cable. Crossing the Transylvanian Alps to the west and northwest portions of Rumania are overhead wire lines of relatively low capacity. In these mountainous areas, continental extremes of climate cause difficulties in maintenance. In addition, increased industrialization, police surveillance, and military control presumably are increasing service demands on the wire-line system. 19/

On the other hand, one reliable observer of the radio relay installation near Sinaia in the Fagaras Mountains received the impression that it was intended to be used to extend the area of coverage of the Timisoara Regional Service to all parts of Transylvania, since the people of Transylvania are predominantly of Hungarian and German origin and speak the Hungarian and German languages, and since Timisoara presently originates programs in these languages. 20/

From the sparse information at hand, it is not possible to determine precisely the use to be made of these reported relay stations other than that they are intended to extend the coverage of the radio broadcasting net in Rumania either by supplanting wire-line relays from Bucharest to the regional stations or by extending regional station coverage.

The Rumanian Home Service provides a main program on Bucharest I and an alternate program on Bucharest II. An unconfirmed report states that Bucharest II is the official broadcasting station of the Cominform, with its programs supervised by Soviet personnel. 21/ Except for a short newscast in the Russian language and Russian language lessons, these programs are broadcast in Rumanian.

Portions of these services are relayed by the regional stations at Craiova, Timisoara, and Oradea Mare. These regional stations also originate programs of local interest and include programs in the Hungarian, Serbo-Croat, and German languages for those ethnic groups within Rumania. Because of their geographical locations, these regional stations carry on an international service to portions of Hungary and Yugoslavia as well and from 1800 to 2100 GMT (Greenwich mean time). Craiova and Timisoara relay the international programs of Moscow and Bucharest in the Macedonian, Serbo-Croat, Greek, and Slovene languages. 22/

Rumania's international service has lagged considerably in development as compared to the home service and to its counterparts in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland. It is dependent upon 3 feeble wartime transmitters. Despite quantitative increases in program output, its technical limitations sharply reduce the effectiveness of the Bucharest International Service.

Each of the 3 frequencies currently in use lies just outside a band allocated to international broadcasting (See Appendix B). The probable explanation is that Bucharest realizes it cannot compete with the more powerful stations already occupying the bands. 23 The Romanian international services broadcasts daily a total of 5 1/2 hours of programs with short programs in the Russian, Greek, Serbo-Croat, German, French, Rumanian, Yiddish, English, and Italian languages. 24

Radio Free Greece transmits approximately 14 hours weekly, chiefly in the Greek language and with occasional newscasts in Slav-Macedonian. Radio Free Yugoslavia transmits approximately 30 hours weekly in the Serbo-Croat, Macedonian, and Slovene languages. 25

C. Television and Frequency Modulation.

No information is available as to plans for either television or aural broadcast services in Rumania on frequencies above 30 megacycles, either amplitude modulation (AM) or frequency modulation (FM). No stations of either type are presently reported to be projected or in operation.

~~SECRET~~III. Receiving Equipment in Rumania.A. Number, Characteristics, and Distribution of Radiobroadcast Receivers.1. Number.

It is estimated that there are about 300,000 independent radiobroadcast receivers in Rumania. This figure takes into account both vacuum tube and crystal receiving sets and includes those receivers used as relay stations in connection with wire-diffusion installations and those installed for public and semipublic group listening. Estimates for 1951 show that there were approximately 17 receivers per 1,000 of population in Rumania. At the same time, the estimate for the US was 620 per 1,000 of population.^{26/} In addition, as of May 1953, it was announced in the Rumanian press that 130,000 wired loudspeakers had been installed. The growth in the number of independent radiobroadcast receivers and in the number of wire-diffusion systems from 1947 to 1953 is given in Table 2.

Table 2

Estimated Number of Radiobroadcast Reception Facilities in Rumania
1947-53

Year	<u>Wire-Diffusion Systems a/</u>		Radio Receivers a/
	<u>Exchanges</u>	<u>Loudspeakers</u>	
1947	Not used	Not used	220,000
1948	Not used	Not used	225,000
1949	25	7,000	245,000
1950	78	28,500	270,000
1951	80	50,000	300,000
1952	200 ^{28/}	100,000 ^{b/}	300,000 ^{b/}
1953 (May)	260 ^{b/}	130,000 ^{29/}	300,000 ^{b/}

a. Figures for 1947 through 1951 are from ORR Project 27.1, unpublished.

b. Estimated.

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In 1947 the police discovered some 6,000 unlicensed receiving sets, but it is believed that the number of unlicensed radio-broadcast receivers presently in use is small because police surveillance has made them hazardous to maintain.^{30/}

2. Characteristics.

Detailed information is sparse as to the characteristics of the radiobroadcast receivers operating in Rumania. It appears that there are many highly prized receivers antedating World War II. Nearly all of these are from 4- to 8-tube superheterodyne sets, starting with the 13-meter short-wave band, and are of Dutch, German, Hungarian, Soviet, and US manufacture. Sets of newer manufacture, produced mainly in Rumania and in the USSR, range from 3 to 11 tubes, some of the superheterodyne type. Some have capabilities for receiving short-, medium-, and long-wave transmissions. Others, having the fewer number of tubes and hence more prevalent, receive only long and medium waves.^{31/} A large part of the receivers manufactured by the State radio factory, Radio Popular, at Bucharest are capable of receiving only on medium and long waves.^{32/}

It is reported that the majority of receivers, though old, are continually being reconditioned and are still serviceable and that the percentage of receivers capable of receiving foreign broadcasts has not decreased since 1948-49, or an estimate of 80 percent of all receivers in Rumanian homes.^{33/} From the types of parts sold on the secondhand market and the long antennae usually found over houses it is believed that many of the sets are crystal sets. It is estimated that almost the entire population of the cities and towns with electricity have either a radio or access to one. In any event, they are in great demand. Spare parts, especially radio tubes, are difficult to obtain and are usually obtained through clandestine and semiblack market channels. In villages, such parts are more scarce than in cities.^{34/}

3. Distribution.

Little is known of the actual distribution of radiobroadcast receivers operating in Rumania. Some indication may be derived from the knowledge that vacuum tube radio receivers require electric power in order to operate, and this may be supplied either from a battery associated with the set or from an outside source of power. The percentage of sets that are battery-operated is not known but can be assumed to be not too considerable. Of the balance, operated from outside electric current, the heavy preponderance would have to be in the urban areas since the electric

* A more detailed description of these sets is given under III, B.1.

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power industry in Rumania is said to be poorly developed, and as of 1950-51, only about 3 percent of the rural areas were electrified. In October 1950, a 10-year plan for the electrification of the country was begun.^{35/} It is evident that plans for the extension of wire-diffusion radio systems depend heavily upon the electrification developments. Moreover, the wire-diffusion systems will act as a deterrent to the growth in the number of private listeners using radio receivers. Hence the distribution will probably not tend to change appreciably from its present character.

4. Wire-Diffusion.

Since its inception in May 1949 the wire-diffusion system of Rumania has been given more and more stress. This is a system of piped broadcasting, whereby the program originated in a central studio is "piped" or wired to the listener's loudspeaker over special wires, giving the listener a choice of 1 or 2 controlled programs and the option of turning his speaker off and on. In many cases, loudspeakers are set up in public places. From Table 2 it is seen that from a start of 25 wire-diffusion exchanges, or centers, and 7,000 loudspeakers installed in 1949, the growth has been substantial and has reached an estimated 260 centers and 130,000 loudspeakers in May 1953. These wire-diffusion centers have been established to serve industry units, working sites, machinetractor stations, public places, state and collective farms, and working peoples' dwellings. Bucharest is said to have had installed in 1951 five times more loudspeakers than in 1949. The Five Year Plan (1951-55) provides for a total of 2,000 wire-diffusion centers and 1 million loudspeakers by the end of 1955.^{36/}

An official bulletin of 15 September 1951 announced a decision of the Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on "Measures for Improving the Action of Radiofication." This decision ordered the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications to construct and maintain the systems properly, organize the work, and take over the personnel. It also ordered the Ministry of Finance to Allocate the funds needed for the maintenance of radiofication centers and to pay the salaries of the staff. It directed the Ministry of Electric Power and of the Electrotechnic Industry to supply apparatus and materials necessary for the fulfillment of the radiofication plan. It made the executive committees of the People's Councils answerable for the provision of premises and the proper working of the centers. Finally, it arranged for proper program content and, in general, demanded a speeding-up in every phase of the operation of the wire-diffusion networks.^{37/}

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Many sources report the continuing installation of wire-diffusion centers and of complementary loudspeakers throughout Rumania. A typical report states: "Another 64 radiofication stations and over 6,000 loudspeakers were equipped and put into operation in Rumania in November of this year [1952]." Particular attention in the radiofication program was paid to the industrial centers, the workers' towns, and quarters of the Stalin (Brasov) region, Hunedoara, Baia-Mare, and Floesti. Loudspeakers were installed in the houses of working peasants in numerous communes inhabited by national minorities. ^{38/} Wire-diffusion centers are rather generally spread through Rumania, especially in the capitals of regions (regiune) and divisions (raions). Thus the decision of the Rumanian Workers' Party Central Committee, mentioned earlier, which was to be discussed by all "regional, sector, and town Party committees," seems to have borne fruit in establishing wire-diffusion systems around the country in both urban and rural areas. A list of the areas where wire-diffusion systems have been installed is included in Appendix C, and are depicted graphically on the accompanying map.*

It is apparent that Rumania, with the help of the USSR, is attempting to overcome the serious handicap of the scarcity of radiobroadcast receivers by the installation of this wire-diffusion system which is especially suited to propaganda dissemination. The expansion of inexpensive wire-diffusion radio, linked with the economic deterrent of high prices for independent radiobroadcast receivers, together with political pressures and controls, will all have the effect of greatly restraining the growth in the number of private radiobroadcast receivers in Rumania, and may actually cause a leveling-off.

B. Availability and Cost of Radiobroadcast Receivers.

1. Production.

The production of radio equipment in Rumania cannot be called well-developed and the component parts going into the production of radiobroadcast receivers are, for the most part, imported from other countries. There are 3 manufacturing plants in Rumania reported to be producing electronics equipment, including radiobroadcast receivers. The first is in the former Standard Telephone and Radio Factory in Bucharest, now called the Vestitorul factory and reported, in 1947, as manufacturing radiobroadcast receivers and transmitters. ^{39/} A second plant, Technocin, also in Bucharest, is reported by the press as a new plant, and is said, in the early part of 1952, to have "begun production for the first time in Rumania of motion-picture projectors for theaters, loudspeakers, amplifiers, radios, and other sound equipment". ^{40/} The third factory is the former Philips plant in

* Following p. 8, above.

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Bucharest, now called the Radio Popular plant. In 1950 this plant began the production of the Pioneer radiobroadcast receiver, reportedly from components from Czechoslovakia, Hungary and the USSR. The production estimates are shown in Table 3.

Table 3

Estimated Production of Civilian Radiobroadcast Receivers in Rumania 41/

Year	Number of Sets with Short-Wave Bands	Number of Sets without Short-Wave Bands
1946	8,000	Negligible
1947	9,000	Negligible
1948	10,000	Negligible
1949	Negligible	20,000
1950	6,000	18,000
1951	8,000	23,000

2. Imports.

It appears that in the past Rumania has been largely dependent on other countries for component parts with which to produce its radiobroadcast receivers, and it probably is today as well. From 1948 through 1951 it has been reported that receiving sets, tubes, component parts, and accessories have been imported from Austria, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Switzerland, and the USSR. Loudspeakers are imported from Austria and the USSR. Hungary supplies certain components. Finland reportedly supplies batteries. It is apparent that with imports of components from so many countries, Rumania can hardly be called self-sufficient in this field. It is not known whether plans contemplate development of facilities for the manufacturing of components. 42/

The essential characteristics of the newer sets, many of which are reportedly manufactured in Rumania, are shown in Table 4. * Since there is no indication of exports of these receivers, they are presumably operating in Rumania, but their quantity has not yet been determined.

* Table 4 follows on p. 16.

S-E-C-R-E-T

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Table 4

Names, Characteristics, and Reported Prices of Newer Types of Radiobroadcast Receivers

<u>Name or Type</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Number of Tubes</u>	<u>Wave a/ Bands</u>	<u>Reported Price (lei)</u>	<u>Date of Reported Price</u>
Radio Popular <u>43/</u>	Radio-Popular	5	L, M, S	11,000	May 1951
Partizani <u>44/</u>	Radio-Popular	N.A.	L, M, S	24,000	1951
Moskvich <u>45/</u>	Radio-Popular	5	M, S	18,000	Apr 1951
Rodina <u>46/</u>	Radio-Popular	6	L, M, S	974 b/	23 Jan 1952
S, 49U <u>47/</u>	Radio-Popular	3	N.A.	575 b/	28 Jan 1952
S, 40A <u>48/</u>	Radio-Popular	5	L, M, S	743.5 b/	28 Jan 1952
Pioneer <u>49/</u>	Radio-Popular	3	M, S	8,000-14,900 b/	Apr 1951 28 Jan 1952
Leningrad <u>50/</u>	Soviet	11	L, M, S	N.A. c/	c/
Sestankovskis <u>51/</u>	Soviet	10	L, M, S	N.A. c/	c/

a. Wave Bands: L, long wave; M, medium-wave; S, short-wave.

b. These prices were announced at the time of the currency re-evaluation of 28 January 1952. No information is available at this writing (July 1953) as to the effect of this re-evaluation on the real costs of these radiobroadcast receivers, nor as to the relative prices in comparison to prices prior to the currency re-evaluation.

c. Although no information is available as to announced sale prices on the Soviet-made radiobroadcast receivers, it has been reported that prices of the large efficient Soviet-made receivers available in Rumania in 1951 varied between 40,000 and 50,000 lei. 52/

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3. Availability.

In November 1950, it was reported that the only radio broadcast receivers on the market were the Soviet-made "Pioneer" sets selling for 10,000 lei. Workers could buy them on the installment plan while non-workers had to pay the entire amount at once. These "Pioneer" sets received only long and medium waves and were not considered to be of good quality. 53/

A review of the availability of radio broadcast receivers in Bucharest at the time of the currency re-evaluation on 28 January 1952 revealed that the "Pioneer", the lowest priced set, was not available in the state stores. The standard answer was that they were not on hand but were expected. The standard answer was that they were not on hand but were expected. The personnel of the stores knew nothing of the "Rodina" set. It probably was listed to give the impression that there were more items available than there were in reality; perhaps the few available were only for Communist Party officials with the proper connections. In either case, the price was prohibitively high and sets were obtainable by the general public only through sacrifice and purchase on the installment plan. Types S,49U and S,50A were found to be available in stock. (See Table 4 for prices.) Loudspeakers were featured by all radio shops at about 80 lei, a price within reach of most workers. 54/

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IV. Regulations and Conditions of Listening.

A. Regulations.

Romania has no promulgated law, decree, or statute prohibiting listening to foreign broadcasts. 55/ There is, however, legislation which enables the government to restrict the use of sets, including potential prohibition of listening to such broadcasts. 56/ The most important of these laws is the Law for the Defense of Peace, which Rumania and all other Satellite countries were forced to pass in the latter part of 1950. 57/

In a police state the authorities are not necessarily limited by existing laws or by the lack of necessary laws if they wish to carry out a certain line of action. It is under the above-mentioned law that "crimes against peace," "supporting war propaganda," and "disseminating false information" get legal support and become broadened grounds for police actions.

The Rumanian government, through a special committee attached to the Council of Ministers, maintains strict control over all radio broadcast receivers. This committee is charged with the licensing of sets and is authorized to control the construction, installation, sale, and repair of radio broadcast receivers.

The common European practice of imposing license fees upon owners of radio broadcast receivers prevails in Rumania. As of March 1950, a fee of 500 lei, payable quarterly, was imposed upon the owners of independent radio broadcast receivers. Failure to pay these fees is punishable by heavy fines and confiscation of sets. 60/

The methods most commonly used by the Rumanian authorities since 1945 to discourage listening to foreign broadcasts other than excessive fees, taxes, and confiscation are insinuation and intimidation. Frequently there are cases in which persons are imprisoned and sentenced on such accusations as "hostility and anti-governmental political activity" resulting from "trumped up" charges or denunciations as enemies instigated by neighbors. 59/ Many persons who were discovered listening to foreign programs are placed on the "black list" of the Securitatea (security police) and suffer in some manner such as loss of jobs. 60/ A man in Moldavia who had won a radio set in a British Broadcasting Corporation competition was allowed to keep it 48 hours. Then it and his old set were confiscated; his wife lost her job as a teacher; and, because he could not secure membership in his union, he lost his job also. A more drastic measure resorted to was the forcible abandonment of property and possessions by people who were arbitrarily arrested, and evacuated or deported. 61/

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Techniques are available, therefore, to authorities to restrict listening to Western broadcasts in spite of the absence of laws forbidding such listening. It is assumed that, if it were thought necessary, the authorities would not hesitate to tighten further their control over such listening. *

In general, the two other techniques employed by the Rumanian authorities to restrict listening to Western broadcasts are (1) controlled listening techniques, including group listening and wire-diffusion and (2) jarming of foreign broadcasts in an effort to make them unintelligible.

B. Conditions of Listening.

The ideal situation for listening to Western broadcasts would be for individuals to possess, in their own houses, tunable receivers which include short-wave bands. Whatever tends to reduce or eliminate this ideal situation probably reduces the potential audience for such broadcasts. Such things as reducing the availability and maintenance of short-wave receivers, installation of wire-diffusion systems, and the increased use of group listening centers using either loudspeakers or independent radio receivers, all would have a tendency to minimize the potential number of listeners to these broadcasts.

The few available reports indicate that the production of radio broadcast receivers capable of tuning in foreign broadcasts are being curtailed somewhat and that sets capable of receiving local stations only are on the increase. Prices of the former are prohibitive to the average citizen. The sets capable of tuning only local stations cost substantially less. (See Table 4) In 1951 the Rumanian government started an extensive propaganda campaign urging the population to stop using radio broadcast receivers and to use only loudspeakers connected to the wire-diffusion system. 63/ Reports as of 1952 indicate that the very few sets being sold in Rumania were described as being of "very poor quality." 64/ Two reports indicate that a large percentage of the older and better sets, capable of receiving foreign broadcasts, are still in operation. One report states that 80 percent of the radio sets used in homes were capable of receiving foreign broadcasts and that the number has not decreased since 1948-49. Further, as Rumania's prewar broadcast transmission base was inadequate, it appears logical that purchasers at that time obtained receivers capable of receiving transmissions from other countries; that is, capable of short-wave

* A discussion of the possible reasons why listening to Western broadcasts has not been further curtailed appears in a CIA/RR report. 62/

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reception. Tubes and spare parts for these receivers are said to be obtainable with difficulty through black market channels. 65/ The decrease of sets for sale in Rumania capable of receiving foreign broadcasts seems to follow the pattern set by the USSR and the Soviet Bloc as a whole.

The wire-diffusion technique which is discussed more fully in III, A, 4, has been expanded and given greater emphasis each year since its inception in 1949. It appears that this is one of the main techniques utilized by the Rumanian government to restrict Western broadcast reception, in that control of program selection is maintained by state or Party officials. A recent press report disclosed that 130,000 radiofication loudspeakers had been installed in May 1953. 66/ The current Five Year Plan calls for 2,000 relay stations and 1 million loudspeakers by 1955. 67/ It seems now that the goal of the Five Year Plan may not be achieved by 1955. However, substantial progress is being made towards its accomplishment. Many reports confirm installation of centers and loudspeakers quite generally over all of Rumania. *

There are a number of reports indicating that there have been established collective or group listening centers in factories, rural districts, schools, and universities. 68/ It is reported that almost every factory recreational center (room) has a loudspeaker. In the official resort area towns of Predoal and Azuga, the streets are lined with loudspeakers. It has been pointed out that workers who spend their vacations at the official resorts receive, along with their vacations, especially heavy doses of propaganda 69/

C. Jamming,**

The first known jamming in the Satellite nations was done by Russian jammers. Today it is known that jamming of broadcasts in a particular language may be done by jammers in the USSR, in the country of reception, or in a neighboring Satellite country. It may be inferred that a high degree of control and coordination prevails in Soviet Bloc jamming activities.

There were indications of jamming of Western radio broadcasts by the Rumanians as early as 1950. 70/ Jamming activities apparently were concentrated against broadcasts in the Rumanian language. 71/ Jamming appears to have increased steadily since the first indications of it in 1950. Estimates of jamming transmitters in Rumania vary from about 12 to more than 50. 25X1C

25X1C Jamming is reported to be very effective in Bucharest and other urban areas but to be not so severe in the rural areas. The probable reason for this is that, in consideration of the sparse distribution of independent receivers in rural areas, the authorities do not consider the results to be achieved worth the effort involved. This is in line with reports of relatively jam-free reception in rural areas in other Satellite nations.

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It has recently been reported that jamming has been extended to include Israeli broadcasts beamed to Europe. 73/

It is apparent that the Rumanians have an ever-increasing capability to jam Western broadcasts. It appears that this jamming is highly effective most of the time in the heavily populated areas.

Jamming stations have been reported at the following locations, but some are unconfirmed: Baneasa (suburb of Bucharest), Orasul Stalin (Brasov), Bucharest, Carla, Constanta, Tancabesti, Timisoara, and Tulcea. These locations are depicted on an accompanying map. *

* See map following p. 8, above.

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V. Effectiveness of Western Propaganda Broadcasts.

A. Size of the Audience.

Substantiation of the fact that the people of Rumania are listening to Western broadcasts cannot be expressed statistically from available data. It is possible, however, from available reports to gain an impression of the effectiveness of penetration made by these broadcasts.

Results of reports of interviews with persons who have spent months or years in various places in Rumania, generally over the southern half of the country, indicate that a large percentage of the independent receivers are capable of receiving foreign broadcasts and that the percentage of such receivers has not decreased since 1948-49. One electrical engineer estimates that 80 percent of the receivers in Rumania are capable of receiving Western broadcasts and that more than half of the families with such sets listened regularly. In 1947, the Rumanian Broadcasting Company claimed an average audience of 500,000 for its domestic programs. The official Rumanian Communist organ SCANTEIA in December 1949, stated "...day and night on its various wavelengths

the Voice of America poisons the minds of millions with lies and calumnies." 74/ These give credence to the largeness of the listening audience. This expression in SCANTEIA pertains only to VOA of the Western broadcasters and it may perhaps be referring to the audience of the entire Soviet Bloc. However, if word-of-mouth transmission which "spreads the news like lightning," is included, it might well boost the effective audience. At least it seems to be of such magnitude that the Rumanian Communist Party is concerned about it. Peripheral Embassy reports and statements, both serious and amusing, confirm to some extent the widespread reception and the importance of these Western broadcasts to Rumanian listeners. 75/ Reports indicate that persons have listened to foreign broadcasts at Constanta, Bucharest, Mangolia, Recita, Galati, Draila, Giesti, Ploesti, Galatiukash Btala, Oradea, Medias, Orodel, Orasul Stalin (Brasov), Sibiu, Sannicolaul-Mare, and Comadul Vechiu. The locations are depicted on an accompanying map. *

B. Nature of the Audience.

More than 90 percent of the reports from sources who have listened to Western broadcasts come from former residents of cities and towns who have had considerable education and industrial background. While Rumania is essentially an agricultural country with approximately 75 percent of its population engaged in farming, its timber and petroleum industries are of international significance, with the latter industry being second in Europe only to that of the USSR. In recent years, probably because of the influence of the USSR, other industries have been established there. The indications resulting from these reports may be the result of chance, but they do not substantiate the general belief as expressed in other statements that in the Satellite countries peasants constitute

* See map following p. 8, above. 29 ..

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one of the largest listening audiences. In Rumania it appears that intelligentsia of the industrial and urban groups are perhaps the largest listening audience. The purchase of receiving sets, which includes excise taxes together with extremely high operation license fees, would seem to preclude economically extensive ownership among the peasant class.

Statements by refugees, emigres, and Communist deserters show that workers, peasants, civil servants, former middle-class people, and even Communist Party officials and leaders all listen to Western broadcasts. 76/

In addition to direct reception of foreign broadcasts through radio-broadcast receivers, two other possibilities for conveyance of program material to the Rumanian people should be pointed out: (1) reception of broadcasts in non-Soviet Bloc languages and (2) reception by means of radio receiving equipment not intended for broadcast reception.

Within the urban intelligentsia group there would probably be found some capability in non-Soviet Bloc languages. Since broadcasts in non-Soviet Bloc languages rarely are jammed, it is probable that there is some reception of foreign language broadcasts which could be spread further by word-of-mouth, even though these particular programs were not addressed primarily to the Rumanian people.

A small segment of the population who might have some opportunity to listen to Western broadcasts clandestinely are the radio operators of stations in Rumania other than broadcasting stations; that is, radio stations of the maritime, aviation, meteorological, railroad, fixed, police, and military nets. It may be assumed that some of the equipment used in these nets probably has sufficient band spread to cover the high-frequency (short-wave) broadcasting bands, or portions thereof, and is of greater sensitivity than equipment available to the general public for broadcast reception. Furthermore, these operators should possess a higher degree of skill to tune in foreign broadcasts despite jamming than that of the general public. There is however no information available to confirm that such listening actually is done, but it is, nevertheless, assumed to take place.

C. Popular Stations, Times, and Frequencies for Listening.

More Rumanians appear to listen to VOA and BBC programs than to the other foreign broadcasts, although all of the following broadcasts appear to be heard and listened to in Rumania for specific reasons: RFE, Paris, Ankara, Athens, Belgrade, Madrid, and VOA via Salonika.

Of the reports which indicated a preference, the BBC was cited because of its "accuracy of the news" transmitted. Many statements relative to newscasts request (1) explanations of the meaning intended and (2) interpretation to aid in understanding. Listeners behind the Iron Curtain appear to be so far away

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in their thinking, and to have been for so long a time, that they now do not understand the impact of the news items or what the items mean or what they are intended to convey. This request seems tantamount to asking that the broadcaster also do their thinking. This is possibly the reason for considering the BBC more accurate in its newscasts. It is probable also that many of these people have been listening to British broadcasts since the time of the German invasion.

The evening hours, 1945 to 2230 Rumanian time, are the preferred times of reception. Of these hours, the latter part are preferred over the earlier part because jamming appears to lessen in the later hours. Rumanian language programs are most heavily jammed.

Frequencies, in order of preference for listening, are in the short-wave and medium-wave bands. News and news commentary are the preferred types of programs. 77/

D. Some Economic Effects of Western Broadcasts.

The economic effects of Western broadcasts are twofold: (1) the effort expended to prevent or minimize listening to such broadcasts and (2) the effects of these broadcasts on the moods and behavior of the people.

In the first instance both material and man-hour resources are expended. Materials involved in Rumania would be difficult to estimate as the number of jamming stations reported vary from about 12 to more than 50, but in contrast with 7 domestic stations in operation and the 4 projected broadcasting stations, it appears that a very large percentage of such materials is going into facilities intended to prevent intelligent reception of programs not under official government control. The man-hours of technically trained personnel devoted to this effort must also be high, but these man-hours appear small in comparison with those necessarily expended by state and police personnel to suppress listening to Western broadcasts. In addition, there are also those manhours expended in the preparation of newspaper articles and broadcast programs in an effort to refute the claims made in Western broadcasts.

In the second instance, in Rumania, as in most of the Satellite countries, there have been instances of production slowdowns, quality sabotage of products, and uprisings, which have been incited by economic conditions or restrictive measures. It is quite clear that foreign broadcasts serve to nurture these conditions to some extent. One of the often-made remarks is that the "tone" of the VOA leaves the Rumanians with the conviction that something is about to take place immediately. The newspapers angrily accuse VOA of attempting to cause disturbances in the "progress and order in Rumania." The effects of the

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news item on the possible devaluation of the Rumanian leu was so widespread and disruptive that two top Communists and vice premiers, Ana Pauker and Vasile Luca, felt compelled to denounce the VOA in important speeches. 78/

E. Rumanian Press and Radio Reaction to Western Broadcasts.

K SCANTEIA, the official Rumanian Communist organ, frequently contains lengthy articles in an effort to refute charges made by Western broadcasts. Typical phrases are: "The enemy's voice," shameful plan of lying to the masses," and attributing "perfidious whisperings to the radio warriors." 79/ The frequency and vehemence of radio and press attacks on Western broadcasts seem to show that these foreign broadcasts are of real concern to the Rumanian Communist Party.

VI. Trends and Conclusions.

A. Rumanian Broadcasting System.

The radiobroadcasting transmission base in Rumania, which is limited to long- and medium-wave stations, is inadequate at present to give good coverage to the entire country. This base is being extended slowly, with the aim of general coverage by a national network. The extremely slow pace of this extension can be measured somewhat by the progress of the construction of the House of Radio in Bucharest, which was begun in 1949 and is now reported to be no more than one-half to three-quarters completed. The new broadcast stations projected for Baia-Mare, Cluj, Focsani, and Iasi were announced as early as 1950 but are not yet in operation. A shortage of personnel qualified to install these stations appears probable as technicians from East Germany are reported to be scheduled to mount the transmitters which are being manufactured there for at least 2 of the 4 locations.

This present program to extend broadcasting coverage on medium waves, and the absence of any information whatsoever concerning present or planned usage of frequencies above 30 megacycles for aural broadcasting, either amplitude modulation (AM) or frequency modulation (FM), or for television, suggests the continuation of the present basic type of system.

B. Receiving Equipment.

Rumania's sparse distribution of independent radiobroadcast receivers is being augmented through the installation of wire-diffusion outlets. Although there is limited production and some importation of independent, high-quality, multiband receivers, the economic factors of original costs, maintenance costs, and continuing taxes serve to limit their distribution to the Communist Party hierarchy. Only receivers with limited reception capabilities or wire-diffusion loudspeakers are available to the general public. Here too, actual coverage of the country (with the announced plan to install 2,000 radiofication centers and 1 million loudspeakers by the end of 1955) has been accomplished only to the extent of an estimated 260 centers and 130,000 loudspeakers by May 1953, although the rate of growth in the first months of 1953 exceeds considerably the rate of growth during 1952. This slow pace seems to parallel the pace of the installation of radiobroadcasting transmitters.

Despite this, it is evident that wire-diffusion systems will be employed predominantly to increase and extend the presently inadequate reception base.

C. Regulations and Conditions of Listening.

Rumania has no specific law forbidding listening to foreign broadcasts. Nevertheless the state possesses the means to limit reception. Although there are no indications of mass confiscation of radiobroadcast receivers, group confiscations have been effected indirectly by deportation of certain ethnic and economic groups under circumstances which forced them to abandon their possessions. There are also reports of isolated instances of confiscation of receivers and other more severe punishments being meted out to individuals who had listened to foreign broadcasts. Insinuation and intimidation are employed

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as additional measures. Jamming is being increased. Further, such economic means as prohibitive costs and high tax rates contribute to the decrease in the number of receivers in the hands of the general public. The establishment of public and semipublic group listening centers, served by either independent receivers or wire-diffusion loudspeakers, serves further to control program reception. On the other hand, the low cost of wire-diffusion loudspeakers, coupled with a variety of high-quality musical programs, make such installations desirable to the public and aid the government's campaign to control radio-broadcast reception in Rumania.

It appears that the authorities are using a variety of means at their command to curb, or prevent, listening to foreign broadcasts but have stopped short of nationwide confiscation of privately-owned receivers. It is evident that although the Rumanian authorities have curbed to a considerable degree listening to Western broadcasts, they have not been entirely successful.

D. Effectiveness of Western Propaganda Broadcasts.

It is difficult to evaluate the effects on the listeners of the programs transmitted by Western broadcasters, however, evidenced by the efforts of the Communist radio at refutation, and by top Communist party officials' denunciation of the VOA in important speeches. Exact figures of the economic costs of the effects of Western broadcasts are not attainable, but it is probable that those people who are receptive to the ideas contained in Western broadcasts use these broadcasts as a guide for various types of political and economic disruptive activities. One reason for the slow progress in expansion of the national broadcast transmitting station net is probably the diversion of manpower and materials to jamming activities, and other measures to control reception by the general public.

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APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE OF VOA BROADCASTS TO RUMANIA * 80/

<u>Time (GMT)</u>	<u>Program Content</u>	<u>Transmitting Locations</u>	<u>Frequencies (ka)</u>
1645- 1700	<u>Monday through Friday:</u> News Round-up Political, Economic and Cultural Commentaries <u>Saturday and Sunday:</u> News Round-up Religious and Youth Programs	USA Munich (Relay) Tangier (Relay)	21500, 17780, 15270, 15165 7115, 6140 11710, 9685
1930- 2000	News Round-up Commentaries - Reportage Refugee Interviews Spot Reports of American Life	USA BBC Salonika Tangier	15530, 15200, 11900, 11830, 9650, 9570 6060 791 7270, 6040

REPEAT BROADCASTS

1730- 1745	Repeat of 1645-1700 program	Salonika	791
2245- 2315	Repeat of 1930-2000 Program	Tangier	9635, 7270, 6080
2315- 2345	Repeat of 1930-2000 Program	Salonika	791
0145- 0215	Repeat of 1930-2000 Program	Salonika "COURIER"	791 6015, 1396
0345- 0415	Repeat of 1930-2000 Program	Salonika	791
0700- 0730	Repeat of 1930-2000 program	Munich Tangier	9540, 7250, 6140 9650, 7200

* As of February 1953.

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APPENDIX B

REPORTED RADIOBROADCASTING STATIONS IN RUMANIA 1953.1. Domestic Stations in Operation 81/

<u>City</u>	<u>Power (Kilo- watts)</u>	<u>Frequency (Kilo- cycles)</u>	<u>Service</u>	<u>Average Hours of Operat. (GTT)</u>
Bucharest I (Tancabeti)	150	854	Rumanian Home Service (Main Program)	Daily: 0700-2200 Sunday: 0500-2200
Bucharest II (Tancabesti)	5	1052	Rumanian Home Service) (Alternate Program) Relay of some programs) from Timisoara)	Daily: 0400-0700 1230-2200 Sunday: 1500-0800 1200-2200
Bucharest (Brasov)	150	155	Rumanian Home Service) (Alternate Program) Relay of some programs) from Timisoara)	(Daily: 0400-0700 1230-2200 (Sun.: 0500-0800 1200-2200
Craiova	20	1457	Portions of: Rumanian Home Service (Main Program) Transylvania Regional Service	Daily: 1400-2000 Sunday: 1200-2200
Gradina Mare	5	1151	Portions of: Rumanian Home Service (Main and Alternate Programs) Transylvania Regional Service	Daily: 0400-0500 1400-2000 Sunday: 0400-0500 1115-2000
Timisoara	N.A.	577	Station not heard recently	
Timisoara	50	755	Portions of: Rumanian Home Service (Main and Alternate Programs) Transylvania Regional Service	Daily: 0400-0530 1100-1900 Sunday: 0800-1900

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2. Domestic Stations Projected. 82/

Baia-Mare	5	1151
Cluj	20	1151
Focsani	5	1052
Iasi	10	1052

3. International Stations in Operation.

Bucharest	5	6215*	Bucharest International Service
(Dacia Romania)	4	9253*	
		0.075 12032*	

* Inactive alternate frequencies: 5932, 5990, 7195, 9570,
11810, 11885, 11900, 11937
15250, 15380, 15500, 17880 kc. 83/

Timiscara	50	755	A) Relay of Bucharest International Service
			B) Relay of Moscow European Service

4. Clandestine Stations in Operation

Bucharest (alleged)	N.A.	9455 6968 6399	Programs in Greek and Slav-Macedonian languages.
Bucharest (alleged)	N.A.	7445 6887 6282	Programs in Serbo-Croat, Macedonian, and Slovene languages.

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APPENDIX C

AREAS IN ROMANIA REPORTED TO HAVE WIRE-DIFFUSION RECEPTION SYSTEMS IN SERVICE *

Alba-Iulia	Lupeni
Bacau	Macin
Botosani	Oena Iuresului
"Bruchoshana"	Mangalia
Brasov (Stalin)	Pascani
Bucharest	Petrosani
Burdajeni	Trnicul Sarat
Buzias	Recita
Calan	Sibiu
Constanta	Simoria
Craiova	Strehala
Cristur	Suceav
Danube-Black Sea Canal	Targoviste
Falticene	Turda
Hateg	Valia Calugareasca
Hunedoara	Vasile Roata
Husi	Vaslui
Itzani	Vidra
"Latna"	

There is no indication of the number of wire-diffusion systems which may be in operation in the vicinity of any one location. Those locations in quotation marks (" ") have not been determined geographically.

* As of June 1953

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APPENDIX D

METHODOLOGY

The production of this paper has developed mainly qualitative rather than quantitative information. Few precise figures have been included.

The totals of radiobroadcasting hours transmitted to Rumanian audiences, both foreign and domestic, were obtained from overtly published material of the broadcasting agencies and from reports based on monitoring.

The estimates of radiobroadcast receivers in use through 1951 were taken from CIA finished intelligence reports and were projected on the basis of later statements of the Rumanian press and radio.

Estimates on production of radio broadcast receivers were taken from a published CIA report. No attempt has been made to project these figures beyond the year 1951.

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APPENDIX E

GAPS IN INTELLIGENCE

1. General

No general economic study on Rumania was available for background material. There is a general lack of over-all statistical data after 1949. Virtually all finished intelligence material available was dated 1951 or before.

2. Specific

Additional information is needed on government organization, laws, and state activities concerning broadcasting and radio broadcast listening.

No information is available on the numbers and types of personnel engaged in program and operational aspects of radiobroadcasting in Rumania.

Information on the progress of the expansion of wire-diffusion systems is obtainable from Rumanian press and broadcasting sources. However, this information is chiefly in the form of fragmentary statistics.

Additional information is needed on the production, imports, availability, and prices of radiobroadcast receivers.

Additional information is needed on the geographical distribution and socio-economic status of the owners of radio receivers.

There is a lack of information as to the rationale of Soviet and Satellite governments as to their position with respect to confiscation of radio broadcasting receivers. Confiscation would seem to be the most effective method to insure a drastic reduction in the number of Western broadcast listeners, yet this action has not been taken to any extent. It would be valuable to know the reasons behind this hesitancy.

3. Filling Gaps

Efforts to fill gaps have been proceeding on two broad fronts-- the general and the specific. As for the general, a Telecommunications Working Group of the EIC Subcommittee on Requirements and Facilities for Collation has undertaken to develop a complete, new set of requirements manuals geared to the specific capabilities of the various collection agencies, along with the establishment of priorities according to subject matter and country. In

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consonance with this program working groups of the EIC Subcommittee on Electronics and Telecommunications is now preparing a set of survey sheets on the Orbit countries which will measure the state of our intelligence in the field, the deficiencies, and the reasons for the deficiencies. This over-all program, when put into effect, should greatly improve the quantity and quality of raw material and should help to fill some of our more wide-open gaps.

As for the specific efforts, advantage is taken of knowledgeable sources discovered in the daily reading process by the initiation of specific requirements geared to our known gaps and to the source's competence. Many of these requirements concerned the subject matter of this paper. Numerous requests for requirements have also been responded to in this field.

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APPENDIX F

SOURCES AND EVALUATION OF SOURCES

1. Evaluation of Sources

a. Rumanian Broadcasting System

(1) For the most part, this information was obtained from FBIS and NIS reports, from overtly published articles appearing in Publications, and from covert CIA reports. The FBIS and NIS reports, and the overtly published information is taken as having good reliability. (2) That information obtained from covert sources supported and expanded the information from the former sources, considered on the whole more reliable, and therefore is taken also as having good reliability.

b. Receiving Equipment in Rumania

- (1) The information came mostly from NIS, NIE, and CIA published documents.
- (2) These sources are considered to contain reliable information.
- (3) Information on distribution of wire-diffusion installations is for the most part from fragmentary intelligence reports and reliability is believed to vary according to the number of confirming reports available.

c. Regulations and Conditions of Listening

(1) Information on the regulations were from a combination of overtly published newspapers and information reports. This information is believed to have good reliability.

(2) The information concerning conditions of listening were chiefly from unevaluated information reports. Since confirmations of specific situations or conditions are sparse, this information cannot be considered to have as high a degree of reliability as the information on regulations.

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2. Sources

Evaluations, following the classification entry and designated "Eval" have the following significance:

<u>Source of Information</u>	<u>Information</u>
A - Completely reliable	1 - Confirmed by other sources
B - Usually reliable	2 - Probably true
C - Fairly reliable	3 - Possibly true
D - Not usually reliable	4 - Doubtful
E - Not reliable	5 - Probably false
F - Cannot be judged	6 - Cannot be judged

Evaluations not otherwise designated are those appearing on the cited document.

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